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# WESTERN SENTINEL.

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## THE SENTINEL.

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## Inaugural Address OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

### Fellow-Citizens of the United States:

In compliance with a custom as old as the government itself, I appear before you to address you briefly and to take, in your presence, the oath prescribed by the constitution of the United States, to be taken by the President before he enters on the execution of his office.

I do not consider it necessary at present for me to discuss those matters of administration about which there is no special anxiety or excitement.

An apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States that by the accession of a republican administration their property and their peace and personal security are to be endangered.

There has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehension. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed and been open to their inspection. It is found in nearly all the published speeches of him who now addresses you.

I do but quote from one of those speeches when I declare that “I have no purpose directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so. I have no inclination to do so.”

Those who nominated and elected me did so with a full knowledge that I had made this and many similar declarations, and had never recanted them; and more than this, they placed in the platform, for my acceptance, and as a law to themselves and to me, the clear and emphatic resolution which I now read:

“Resolved, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to the balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends, and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force, of the soil of any State or territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.”

I now reiterate these sentiments, and in doing so, I only press upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence of which the case is susceptible. That the property, peace, and security of no section are to be in any way endangered by the now incoming administration.

I add, too, that all the protection which, consistently with the constitution and the laws can be given, will be cheerfully given to all the States, when lawfully demanded, for whatever cause, as cheerfully to one section as to another.

There is much controversy about the delivering up of fugitives from service or labor. The clause I now read is as plainly written in the constitution as any other of its provisions:

“No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.”

It is scarcely questioned that this provision was intended by those who made it, for the reclaiming of what we call fugitive slaves; and the intention of the law-giver is the law. All members of Congress swear their support to the whole constitution—to this provision as much as to any

other. To the proposition, then, that slaves whose cases come within the terms of this clause “shall be delivered up,” their oaths are unanimous.

Now, if they would make the effort in good temper, could they not with nearly equal unanimity, frame and pass a law by means of which to keep good that unanimous oath?

There is some difference of opinion whether this clause should be enforced by national or by State authority. But surely that difference is not a very material one.

If the slave is to be surrendered, it can be of but little consequence to him or to others by which authority it is done. And should any one, in any case, be content that his oath shall go unkept on a merely unsubstantial controversy as to how it shall be kept?

Again, in any law upon this subject ought not all the safeguards of liberty known in the civilized and humane jurisprudence to be introduced, so that a free man be not in any case surrendered as a slave?

And might it not be well, at the same time, to provide by law for the enforcement of that clause in the constitution which guarantees that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States?

I take the official oath to-day with no mental reservations, and with no purpose to construe the constitution or laws by any hypercritical rules. And while I do not choose now to specify any particular acts of Congress as proper to be enforced, I do suggest that will be much safer for all, both in official and private stations, to conform to and abide by all those acts which stand unrepealed, than to violate any of them, trusting to find impunity in having them held to be unconstitutional.

It is seventy-two years since the first inauguration of a President under our national constitution. During that period fifteen different and greatly distinguished citizens have, in succession, administered the executive branch of the government.

They have conducted it through many perils, and generally with great success. Yet with all the scope for precedent, I now enter upon the same task for the brief constitutional term of four years under great and peculiar difficulty. A disruption of the Federal Union heretofore only menaced, is now formidably attempted.

I hold that in contemplation of the universal law and of the constitution, the Union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied, if not expressed, in the fundamental law of all national governments. It is safe to assert that no government proper ever had a provision in its organic law to its own termination.

Continue to execute all the express provisions of our national constitution, and the Union will endure forever, it being impossible to destroy it except by some action not provided for in the instrument itself.

Again if the United States be not a government proper, but an association of States, in the nature of contract merely, can it, as a contract, be peaceably unmade by less than all the parties who made it? One party to a contract may violate or break it, so to speak, but does it not require all to lawfully rescind it?

Descending from these general principles, we find the proposition that in legal contemplation the Union is perpetual, confirmed by the history of the Union itself. The Union is much older than the constitution. It was formed in fact by the articles of association in 1776. It was further matured and the faith of all the then thirteen States expressly pledged and engaged that it should be perpetual by the articles of confederation in 1778.

And finally, in 1787, one of the declared objects for ordaining and establishing the constitution was to form a more perfect Union. But if the destruction of the Union by one or by a part only of the States be lawfully possible, the Union is less perfect than before the constitution, having lost the vital element of perpetuity.

It follows, from these views, that no State, upon its own mere motion, can lawfully get out of the Union—that resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void; and that acts of violence within any State or States against the authority of the United States are insurrectionary or revolutionary, according to circumstances.

I therefore consider, that in view of the constitution and the laws, the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability, I shall take care, as the Constitution expressly enjoins upon me, that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States.

Doing this I deem to be only a simple duty on my part, and I shall perform it so far as practicable, unless my rightful masters, the American people, shall withhold the requisite means, or in some authoritative manner direct the contrary.

I trust that this will not be regarded as a menace, but only as the declared purpose of the Union, that it will constitutionally defend and maintain itself. In doing this there need be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none unless it be forced upon the national authority.

The power conferred to me will be used

to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the government, and to collect the duties and imposts, but beyond what may be necessary for these objects there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere.

Where hostility to the United States in any interior locality shall be so great and so universal as to prevent competent resident citizens from holding federal offices, there will be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers among the people for that object.

While the strict legal right may exist in the government to enforce the exercise of these offices, the attempt to do so would be so irritating and so nearly impracticable with all, that I deem it better to forego for the time the uses of such offices. The mails, unless repelled, will continue to be furnished in all parts of the Union.

So far as possible the people everywhere shall have that sense of perfect security which is most favorable to calm thought and reflection.

The course here indicated will be followed, unless current events and experience shall show a modification or change to be proper; and in every case, and exigency my best discretion will be exercised according to circumstances actually existing, and with a view and a hope of a peaceful solution of national troubles, and the restoration of fraternal sympathies and affections.

That there are persons in one section or another who seek to destroy the Union at all events, and are glad of any pretext to do it, I will neither affirm or deny, but if there be such, I need address no word to them. To those, however, who really love the Union, may I not speak?

Before entering upon so grave a matter as the destruction of our national fabric, with all its benefits, its memories and its hopes, would it not be wise to ascertain precisely why we do it?

Will you hazard so desperate a step while there is any possibility that any portion of the ill you fly from have no real existence? Will you, while the certain ill you fly to are greater than all the real ones you fly from—will you risk the commission of so fearful a mistake?

All profess to be content in the Union, if all constitutional rights can be maintained. Is it true, then, that any right, plainly written in the constitution, has been denied? I think not.

Happily the human mind is so constituted that no party can reach to the audacity of doing this. Think, if you can, of a single instance in which a plainly written provision of the constitution has ever been denied.

If by the mere force of numbers, a majority should deprive a minority of any clearly written constitutional right, it might in a moral point of view justify revolution; certainly would if such a right were a vital one.

But such is not our case. All the vital rights of minorities and of individuals are so plainly assured to them by affirmations and negotiations, guarantees and provisions, in the constitution, that controversies never arise concerning them.

But no organic law can ever be framed with a provision specifically applicable to every question which may occur in practical administration.

No foresight can anticipate, nor any document of reasonable length contain express provisions for all possible questions. Shall fugitives from labor be surrendered by national or by State authority? The constitution does not expressly say. Must Congress protect slavery in the Territories? The constitution does not expressly say.

From questions of this class spring all our controversies, as we divide upon them into majorities and minorities.

If the minority will not acquiesce, the majority must, or the government must cease. There is no other alternative; for continuing the government is acquiescence on one side or the other.

If a minority in such a case will secede rather than acquiesce, they make a precedent which, in turn, will divide and ruin them. For a minority of their own will secede from them whenever a majority refuses to be controlled by such a minority.

For instance, why may not any portion of a new confederacy a year or two hence arbitrarily secede again, precisely as portions of the present Union now claim to secede from it? All who cherish disunion sentiments are now being educated to the exact temper of doing this.

Is there such a perfect identity of interests among the States to compose a new Union as to produce harmony only and prevent renewed secession? Plainly the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy.

A majority held in restraint by constitutional checks and limitations, and always changing easily with deliberate changes of popular opinions and sentiments is the only true sovereign of a free people.

Whoever rejects it does of necessity fly to anarchy or to despotism. Unanimity is impossible. The rule of the minority, as a permanent arrangement, is wholly inadmissible so that rejecting the majority principle, anarchy or despotism in some form is all that is left.

I do not forget the position assumed by some that constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court, nor do I deny that such decisions must be binding in any case upon the parties to a suit as to the object of that suit, while they are also entitled to very high respect and consideration in all parallel cases by all other departments of the government. And while it is obviously possible that such decisions may be erroneous in any given case, still the evil effect following it, being limited to that particular case, with the chance that it may be overruled and never become a precedent for other cases, can better be borne than could the evils of a different practice.

At the same time the candid citizen must confess that if the policy of the government upon vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by the decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant that they are made in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their government into the hands of that eminent tribunal.

Now is there, in this view, any assault upon the court or the judges. It is a duty from which they may not shrink, to decide cases properly brought before them, and it is no fault of theirs if others seek to turn their decisions to political purposes.

One section of our country believes that slavery is right and ought to be extended, while the other believes that it is wrong and ought not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute.

The fugitive slave clause of the constitution, and the law for the suppression of the foreign slave trade, are each as well enforced perhaps as any law can be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself.

The great body of the people abide by the dry legal obligations in other cases, and a few break over in each. This I think, cannot be perfectly cured, and it would be worse in both cases after the separation of the section than before. The foreign slave trade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived without restriction in one section, while fugitive slaves, now only partially surrendered, would not be surrendered at all by the other.

Physically speaking, we cannot separate—we cannot remove our respective claims from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other, but the different parts of our country cannot do this.

They cannot but remain face to face and intercourse, either amicable or hostile, must continue between them. Is it possible then to make that intercourse more satisfactory after separation than before?

Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws can among friends?

Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always; and when, after much loss on both sides and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old question as to the terms of intercourse are again upon you. This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing Government they can exercise their Constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it.

I cannot be ignorant of the fact that many worthy and patriotic citizens are desirous of having the national constitution amended. While I make no recommendations of amendments, I fully recognize the rightful authority of the people over the whole subject, to be exercised in either of the modes prescribed in the instrument itself, and I should, under existing circumstances, favor, rather than oppose, a fair opportunity being afforded the people to act upon it.

I will venture to add, that to me the convention mode seems preferable, in that it allows amendments to originate with the people themselves, instead of only permitting them to take or reject propositions originated by others not especially chosen for the purpose, and which might not be precisely such as they would wish to either accept or approve.

I understand that a proposed amendment to the constitution—which amendment, however, I have not seen—has passed Congress, to the effect that the federal government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of the States, including that of persons held to service.

To avoid misconstructions of what I said, I depart from my purpose not to speak of particular amendments, so far as to say that holding such a provision to now be implied constitutional law, I have no objection to its being made express and irrevocable.

The Chief Magistrate derives all his authority from the people, and they have conferred none upon him to fix terms on the separation of the States.

The people themselves can do this if they choose, but the Executive, as such, has nothing to do with it. His duty is to administer the present government as it came into his hands, and to transmit it unimpaired to his successor.

paired by him to his successor.

Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world? In our present difficulties, is either party without faith of being in the right?

If the almighty Ruler of Nations, with His eternal truth and justice, be on your side of the North, or on your side of the South, that truth and that justice will surely prevail by the judgment of this great tribunal—the judgment of the American people.

By the frame of the government under which we live, this same people have wisely given their public servants but little power to do mischief, and have, with equal wisdom, provided for the return of that little to their own hands at very short intervals.

While the people retain their virtues and vigilance, no administrations, by any extreme of wickedness or folly, can very seriously injure the Government in the short space of four years.

My countrymen, one and all, think calmly and well upon this whole subject. Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time. If there be an object to hurry any of you in hot haste to a step which you will never take deliberately, that object will be frustrated by taking time, but no good object can be frustrated by it.

Such of you as are now dissatisfied still have the old constitution unimpaired; and on the sensitive point, the laws of your own framing under it, while the new administration will have no immediate power if it would, to change either. If it were admitted that you, who are dissatisfied, hold the right in the dispute, there still is no single good reason for precipitate action.

Intelligence, patriotism, Christianity and a firm reliance on Him who has never yet forsaken this favored land, are still competent to adjust, in the best way all our present difficulties.

In your hands, my dissatisfied countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you.

You can have no conflict with out being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy this government, while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it.

I am loath to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies—though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic clouds of memory, stretching from every battle-field, and every patriot's grave, to every living Leath-stone, all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be by the better angels of our nature.

## CAPTIONS OF THE ACTS PASSED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 1860-'61, AND RATIFIED BY THE SPEAKERS OF THE TWO HOUSES.

An act for the relief of the Banks and the people.

[The Act authorized the suspension of specie payment, by repealing the penalty.] An Act to incorporate the “Gardner Valley Mining Company.”

An Act for the appointment of an additional Inspector of Flour, Provisions and Storage in the town of Wilmington.

An Act to repeal an Act passed at the Session of 1858-'59, entitled “an Act granting to the Superior Court of Burke county, original and exclusive jurisdiction of all criminal causes and State prosecutions, where the intervention of a jury may be necessary.”

An Act to provide for the purchase of Arms and Munitions of War. [Appropriating \$300,000.] An Act concerning Courts of Oyer and Terminer.

[Gives the Courts of Oyer and Terminer a grand jury.] An Act to authorize the holding of a Court of Oyer and Terminer in Caswell county, for the trial of a negro charged with having committed a rape upon a white woman.

An Act to authorize and empower the sheriffs of William Pollock, late Sheriff of the county of Jones, to collect arrearages of taxes.

An Act for the relief of sureties of William W. Ward, late Sheriff of Martin. [Authorizes them to collect arrearages of taxes.]

An Act to alter the time of opening the polls in elections, at the precincts of Salisbury, Wilmington, Asheville and Lexington.

An Act to consolidate the various acts heretofore passed to incorporate the town of Statesville, in the county of Iredell.

An Act to repeal an Act passed at the Session of 1858-'59, concerning Cherokee and Robeson counties.

An Act providing for heating and lighting the Capitol. [Authorizes an appropriation of \$2,500 for putting in gas pipes and grates.]

An Act to authorize the holding of a Court of Oyer and Terminer in Northampton County.

An Act to provide for the taking the list of taxables in Oregon district Beaufort county.

An Act to repay the Bank moneys improperly collected from them.

An Act for the relief of Daniel Dougherty.

An Act to incorporate the Gibson Hill Mining Company, in the county of Guilford.

An Act to prohibit the Emancipation of Slaves by Will.

An Act concerning the call of a Convention of the people of the State to consider the Federal affairs.

An Act for the protection of the Haywood Male and Female Academies.

An Act to prevent the felling of timber in certain streams in the county of Iredell.

An Act to change the place of holding the Court of Wardens, in Northampton county.

An Act to incorporate Judson Female College, in the town of Henderson.

An Act to appoint tax collectors for the counties of Wayne, Haywood, Burke, Pasquotank, Mecklenburg, Iredell, Davidson, Anson, Union and other counties.

An Act to incorporate “the Baltimore and North Carolina Copper and Gold Mining Company.”

An Act to incorporate the “Silver Valley Mining Company,” in the county of Davidson.

An Act to incorporate the Davidson Copper Mining Company.

An Act supplemental to an Act passed at the present Session of the General Assembly, laying off and establishing the county of Transylvania.

An Act to prevent the felling of timber in, or otherwise obstructing the arm of the North prong of Below's Creek in Forsythe county.

An Act to incorporate the Chatham Railroad Company.

[This Act makes no appropriation, but simply gives a charter to construct a road from the Coal Fields to Raleigh, or some point on the N. C. Railroad near Raleigh. See Supplemental Bill below.]

An Act to lay off and establish the county of Transylvania, from portions of Barcombe and Jackson counties.

An Act to amend an Act entitled “an Act to establish the Bank of Commerce.”

[The Act provides for the removal of certain restrictions under which the bank has heretofore labored.]

An Act to secure the completion of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Kutherford Railroad, and to amend the charter thereof.

[Authorizes an exchange of State bonds to the amount of one million of dollars, and the State takes a mortgage upon the road.]

An Act to enable the Fayetteville & Western Railroad Company to extend their road from the Coal Fields to some point on the N. C. Railroad near Lexington.

[The Act authorizes an exchange of bonds with the State to the amount of \$200,000, and that not a dollar of said appropriation should be paid by the State until the said road had first been manufactured in this State, and the road was graded.]

An Act to establish a county by the name of Mitchell, from portions of Yancey, McDowell, Burke and Watauga.

An Act to continue the improvement and provide for the equipment of the Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal, and the waters connected therewith.

[An appropriation of \$200,000 was made and the work pledged for its payment.]

An Act to incorporate the Green Swamp Company.

An Act to amend an Act entitled “an Act to incorporate the town of Charlotte in the county of Mecklenburg.”

An Act to incorporate the Greensboro' Gas Light Company.

An Act to incorporate Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Swannanoa Lodge, No. 59, Asheville, in the county of Buncombe.

An Act to incorporate the Valley River Gold Mining and Aqueduct Company of Cherokee.

An Act for the completion of the Buildings of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf, Dumb & Blind, and for other purposes.

[The Act appropriates the sum of two thousand dollars.]

An Act to incorporate the “Duplin Rifle-men.”

An Act to amend an Act passed by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, its Session of 1848-'9, to incorporate Perquimans Male and Female Academy.

An Act to incorporate the Trustees of Tally Ho! Female Academy, in the county of Granville.

An Act to amend an Act passed at the Session of 1850-'1, amendatory of an Act to incorporate the McDowell and Yancey Turnpike, passed at the Session of 1848-'9.

[The Act makes an appropriation of \$3,000.]